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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Andorra,* Argentina,* Australia,* Austria,* Azerbaijan,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile,* Colombia,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador, Finland,* France,* Gabon,* Georgia, Germany, Guinea,* Haiti,* Honduras,* Hungary, Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,* Madagascar,* Malta,* Mexico,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Morocco,* Netherlands, Norway,* Panama, Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines, Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania,* Senegal,* Serbia,* Slovenia, Spain,* Switzerland, Turkey,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay:* draft resolution

35/... Extreme poverty and human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, the ideal of a world in which all human beings can enjoy freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his or her economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his or her civil and political rights, and reaffirming in this regard the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling also all previous resolutions on the issue of human rights and extreme poverty adopted by the General Assembly, including resolutions 69/183 of 18 December 2014 and 71/186 of 19 December 2016, and by the Commission on Human Rights, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions, including Council resolutions 2/2 of 27 November 2006, 7/27 of 28 March 2008, 8/11 of 18 June 2008, 12/19 of 2 October 2009, 15/19 of 30 September 2010, 17/13 of 17 June 2011, 21/11 of 27 September 2012 and 26/3 of 26 June 2014, and noting the Declaration on the Right to Development,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

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Recalling further that, in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals relating to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling that, in its resolution 67/164 of 20 December 2012, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11, as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate,

Reaffirming in this regard the commitments made at relevant United Nations conferences and summits, including those made at the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen in 1995, at the Millennium Summit, at which Heads of State and Government committed themselves to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and of those who suffer from hunger, and at the 2005 World Summit, and welcoming the conclusions of the summit on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010,

Recalling that, in its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and resolved to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030, recognizing that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and manifestations are particularly severe in developing countries,

Reaffirming that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and that its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community, and that the efforts towards the achievement of this goal should be strengthened,

Stressing that respect for all human rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights – which are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated, is of crucial importance for all policies and programmes to effectively fight extreme poverty at the local and national levels,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, including his thematic reports and country visits;

2. *Decides* to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, as set out in Human Rights Council resolution 8/11;

3. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to give high priority to extreme poverty and human rights, to pursue further work in this area in full cooperation with the Special Rapporteur in the various activities, and to continue to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of his mandate;

4. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly and to the Human Rights Council, in accordance with their programmes of work;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the mandate holder, and to respond favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate effectively;

6. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;

7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of extreme poverty and human rights in accordance with its programme of work.